

XLVI.—*Descriptions of new Lepidoptera from the Viti Islands.*
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THE following new species have been received from the Godefroy Museum:—

RHOPALOCERA.

1. *Catochrysops vitiensis*, sp. n.

♂. Wings above dull smoky grey, changing in some lights to dull lilacine blue; fringe blackish, grey at the tips; head and thorax blackish; abdomen smoky grey. Wings below pale brownish ash-grey, traversed by numerous undulated whitish-edged brown lines in pairs, so as to form ill-defined bands; across the primaries are three of these bands, the first just before the basal third, oblique, slanting slightly outwards from the costal to the submedian vein; the second abbreviated, closing the discoidal cell, its outer edge with a prominent central process, its inferior extremity touching the third band, the latter crosses the disk, from costal to submedian vein, parallel to outer margin, and is followed by a submarginal series of brown crescentic markings with white edges on both sides, again followed by a nearly marginal series of ill-defined dusky spots; a very slender blackish marginal line; fringe whitish, with a dusky central line; the bands on the secondaries are a modification of those on the primaries, but being necessarily more crowded together, the second and third bands appear to form a single belt, its inner edge nearly straight, and its outer edge arched, the centre therefore being very wide, composed of four lines and enclosing between the pairs a mere comma-shaped trace of the ground-colour; the submarginal crescentic markings are also modified, three towards apex remaining in their normal condition, but the others uniting into a slightly undulated arched line, so as to enclose a broad golden ochreous patch from anal angle to third median branch, upon which are four black-edged metallic emerald-green spots—two large, rounded, with conspicuous black centres, on the median interspaces, and two small towards anal angle; margin and fringe as in primaries; base broadly blackish irrorated with white; body below greyish white; the palpi black, with the base of their fringes white. Expanse of wings 26 millim.

Viti Islands (December 1878).

2. *Belenois inopinata*, sp. n.

♀. Most nearly allied to *B. charina* of South Africa,

which it resembles not a little on the upper surface; much larger; above milk-white; primaries with blackish costa; three black spots in an oblique series about halfway between the discoidal cell and apex, the central spot small; a fourth spot just beyond the middle of the second median interspace; apex black, continuous with three partly confluent conical spots on outer margin, the last of them at extremity of second median branch; base of all the wings sparsely sprinkled with blackish scales: body blackish, the thorax clothed with white hair, and the abdomen irrorated with white. Primaries below milk-white; costa suffused with sulphur-yellow; discal black spots as above; outer border greyish from costa to second median branch and internally suffused with sulphur-yellow; secondaries and pectus sulphur-yellow; venter white. Expanse of wings 56 millim.

Viti Islands (24th August).

3. *Belenois clarissa*, sp. n.

♀. Primaries above milk-white; costal border black, a broad oblique black patch, with sharply-defined angles at the end of the cell, the upper extremity of this patch confluent with the costal border; veins beyond the cell black; apical third of wing (forming a broad external border, decreasing in width to external angle, and with irregularly zigzag inner edge) black; six subapical oval white spots, slightly tinted with sulphur-yellow, the second and third large, the second being largest: secondaries pearl-grey (owing to the transparency of the wing, which shows the black colouring of the under surface through it), a diffused oval patch in the cell, six in an angular series beyond the cell, and the abdominal border milk-white; a large black spot at the extremity of the cell; veins beyond the middle of the wing black; a broad irregular black external border, on which are six oval pale sulphur-yellow submarginal spots in a decreasing series: body above grey, with whitish hairs on the thorax. Primaries below with the markings nearly as above, but more sharply defined, an additional subapical spot within the subcostal furca; the whole ground-tint of the wing, but especially the discoidal area and submarginal spots, suffused with sulphur-yellow: secondaries black, the base of costa, a large elongate patch on basal half below the costal vein, a second in the cell, a dash at base of interno-median area and the abdominal border (divided by the black internal vein) pale sulphur-yellow; an angulated series of seven elongated spots across the disk paler yellow, almost white; a submarginal series of six bright sulphur-

yellow spots, much larger than those on the upper surface; pectus yellowish, venter white. Expanse of wings 57 millim.

Viti Islands.

Allied to *B. teutonia*, but readily distinguishable by the absence of orange colouring from the under surface.

4. *Ismene bilunata*, sp. n.

Wings above dark fuliginous brown, growing considerably paler towards the base, where there are a few greenish opaline hairs: primaries with two semitransparent white crescents placed obliquely before the middle of the median interspaces; fringe of all the wings tipped with white: body above greyish brown, the head and prothorax shot with opaline green; palpi sordid white, with a black external lateral line and black terminal joint. Wings below mouse-brown, primaries with the median area blackish, especially towards the base; crescentic markings as above, apical area greyish, bounded internally by a transverse elbowed lilacine whitish streak: secondaries crossed beyond the middle by a rather narrow and nearly straight white stripe, which is interrupted towards its posterior extremity by a large black quadrate anal patch; a slender white stripe at the base of the fringe, beginning at the black patch and running a short distance upwards towards the apex, but gradually fading away long before it reaches it: abdominal area faintly glossed with pink and green tints; pectus greyish; the femora white above, grey at the sides; tibiae and tarsi grey above and more or less ochreous below; venter creamy white, barred with pale grey. Expanse of wings 52 millim.

Viti, "Koro" (? Goro).

Allied to *I. alexis* ♀ of S. India and Ceylon, but differing in the smaller crescents on the primaries, the much less lilacine tint of the under surface, and the much more defined white stripe across the secondaries.

XLVII.—On some new *Siliceous Sponges* collected by M. Pechuël-Lösche in the Congo. By Dr. WILLIAM MARSHALL*.

[Plate XV.]

EXCEPTIONAL forms of animals and plants deviating in some respect or other from the general rule have ever excited

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